

# THE SOUTHERNER.



## The Southerner.

TARBORO: SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**FRANKLIN PIERCE.**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM R. KING.**  
OF ALABAMA.

## A Mass Meeting

OF the Democracy of Pitt and the adjoining counties will be held at  
**GREENVILLE,**

On Friday and Saturday the 24th and 25th inst.

Messrs. SAUNDERS, DOBBIN, BUSBEE, BIGGS, WARD, NORFLEET and other distinguished speakers will be present.

A Fine Band of Music will be in attendance.

JOHN I. FOREMAN, Marshal.

## A Card.

L. O'B. Branch Esq., Democratic Presidential elector, will address the citizens of Nash, Johnston, Wake, Franklin, Warren and Halifax, at the approaching terms of their Superior Courts

## Superior Court.

The Fall Term of this Court has been in session during the present week. His Honor, Judge Settle, presiding with his usual patience and urbanity.

No important trial except that of Peter, slave, the property of James S. Battle Esq., for manslaughter. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner received the punishment—25 lashes. The offence was perpetrated last October, on the person of Nathan, another slave belonging to Mr. Battle.

## The Speaking.

On Tuesday last, according to previous appointment, the Democratic Elector for this District, Mr. L. O'B. Branch, addressed the citizens of Edgecombe.

The Court House, through the courtesy of his honor, Judge Settle, who adjourned Court, at 12 o'clock, for the day, was tendered Mr. Branch for the purpose. The audience was quite, aye, unusually large. Mr. Branch opened his address about 2 o'clock and spoke with great power and effect for over 2 hours. After preliminary remarks announcing himself the Democratic Candidate for Elector in this Congressional District, and that this was the opening of the campaign, he alluded to the ticklish position of the Whig party at present, the easy task of showing the falsity of their position, and the difficulties which all true southerners must encounter in attempting to extenuate their late offences. He next spoke of Gen. Scott's late determination, since he has been brought under Seward influence, of playing shutmouth, but said it was well for the democracy that he had not been always thus discreet.

Mr. Branch then walked directly up to the subject, and divided his discourse, into reasons why Gen. Scott should not be elected, and why Gen. Pierce should. First, Gen. Scott was committed to every principle of Whiggery proper—The Bank, Tariff, etc; and in that respect, differed only from the lamented Clay, in a perfect want of that high civil capacity with which he was endowed, and which is absolutely essential to one, expected to manage such a vast and comprehensive policy. Mr. Branch animadverted also on Gen. Scott's views concerning the veto—showed clearly that it had never been exercised injuriously to the country, while it had fastened its claims on the American people, by preserving them from all the direful consequences of a National Bank. Thus it was one of the strongest safeguards against free-soilism, and if for no other reason should be preserved in full power.

He next took up the noted batch of measures, of the famous "extra session," approved by Gen. Scott, showed how the Distribution Bill had cheated the old States out of a large portion of the public domains, how the

Bankrupt Law, another one of the squad, had cheated many honest people out of just debts, and how the Bank would have been foisted on the country had Gen. Scott been President. [If such were his principles then, and he says they were convictions, and points to them, the civil incidents of his life, with exultant satisfaction, what may we expect should be our next President?]

He then examined his naturalization policy—its inconsistencies—its deficiency in statesmanlike sagacity—clear incompatibility with constitutional Law—in a word, exhibited his letters on the subject, as an unparalleled political tergiversation.

Mr. Branch here read Gen. Scott's Canada letter, and in conjunction with his opposition to the annexation of Texas, pointed to it as clearly evincing his views on slavery. Not willing to "fraternize" with those who were "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," whose manners, customs, interest and Laws were identified with ours, he would yet take to his close embrace, in fraternal sympathy, the country of all races, largely sprinkled with free negroes—the runaway slaves of the South. Why was this so—save that one would strengthen the slave power, the other would weaken it. These were all the "known incidents" or rather letters of Gen. Scott, excepting his Atchison letter, which time did not permit Mr. Branch to discuss. In this however, Gen. Scott went for the "amelioration even to extermination" of slavery.

Mr. Branch now came to the last letter of Gen. Scott—his letter of acceptance, and not having time to go fully into its merits and demerits, he passed over the first part of it, intending to speak of it in connection with the nomination, and took up the part about proscription. This he clearly proved to have been inserted to please the free-soilers; for it expressly declares that no Democrat shall be benefitted, and it was well known that the great dissension in the Whig ranks was caused by Mr. Fillmore's proscription of Sewardites. What then could so surely nationalize, as he calls it, the Whig party, as to declare to these men, that he would act on no such principle. But said Mr. Branch, Mr. Seward's influence stopped not here. Let us go back to the nomination. And here, he felt it unnecessary to detain the audience, the Gentrys, Toombs, Stevens, the true Southern Whig presses had established the existence of such an influence, in speeches much more cogent and powerful than he could make. Their authority was whig, and of course reluctantly assented to. They must have had the best of evidence. Not only this, the nomination was nearly strictly sectional, and was advocated by the whole free-soil wing of the Whig party, and Mr. Seward congratulated them afterwards on the "auspicious result," for "Freedom and toleration." He had seen Fillmore attempt to break down his influence, and he was determined to (and did) show him, who was the stronger party—and well might he congratulate his instruments and allies on the "auspicious result." All the Free-soil papers had raised to their masthead the name of Scott, and in the wake of the Tribune, had declared that no compromise man should be elected. They all now support Scott. Southern men, Mr. Branch said, point to the platform. They run the platform, while the North runs the nominee—each in heart repudiating the other. How long, he would ask, had they loved platforms so well? Surely their affection must be of very late origin. He then examined the platform showed that it was not so comprehensive on the slavery question, did not so fully deprecate all agitation as the democratic platform did. But said, admit that it did, was Gen. Scott fully committed to it? Did he in the bold open words of a frank old soldier, speaking from the fullness of his heart, give it his approval? Did he not take it as one acting per force? As a dose requiring all the sweetness of the nomination, to modify its bitterness? Here again whig testimony, whig eloquence, and whig sagacity had left him nothing to say; for they had fully met the questions.

But, said Mr. Branch, let us examine into the claims of the Whig party to the credit of this compromise. He then showed conclusively, that it was chiefly the work of Democrats—Democrats who were forced to take it in the place of the Clayton Compromise, which they might have got two years before, but for the action of 8 southern renegade whigs. That Northern democracy had to a great extent been always willing to give the South her rights, but had been prevented by Southern whigs (a small portion) standing by free-soilism. In proof of this there was also high Whig testimony. Let every Southern man, whig or democrat, read Mr. Lyon's letter. He had been among them and he knew they were sound from personal observation. He then closed his remarks about Gen. Scott, with a passing glance at the late report of his receipts from the United States Treasury. Spoke of his having petitioned

for a pension, which was refused, while receiving an annual income from the treasury of nearly \$10,000. Also alluded to two items in the account of \$190,000, as stated, which looked not very well for the General, but which he hoped would be satisfactorily explained.

Mr. Branch now turned to the second portion of his subject, why Gen. Pierce should be voted for. He declared himself an original Pierce man, having desired him above all others. He then adverted to Edgecombe politics and spoke of their similarity to those of the candidate, whose claims he advocated. Next of the great modesty of Gen. Pierce, his declining and resigning offices, of which even the greatest might be proud. He spoke of the beauty of his affection to home and family, which made him forego all personal aggrandizement by rejecting the high offices of our government. Then of the moral grandeur of sacrificing even "so great love" for the honor of his country, when that country called for his services. He spoke, of the consistency of his political course, his true democratic instinct—his noble stand for the institutions of the South—and proved them by the record. His support of Calhoun, his overthrow of Atwood, his unvarying support of those who advocated an economical administration of the government—Mr. Branch placed before his audience in a very happy and effective light. Time pressing, and Mr. B. F. Moore wishing to reply, he closed amid the rapturous applause of his highly-delighted hearers.

After Mr. Branch was seated, Mr. Moore arose; and fully aware of his great craftiness and subtlety, we expected that he would take up Mr. Branch's argument and attempt to sophister the people into the belief of its falsity. Not so however. He began with a few remarks on his personal fondness for Edgecombe. Said that he felt it to be his duty, to stand forth in protection of the gray-haired veteran of 44 years service, spoke of him as one who occupied a leaf in history, which covered our country, which covered our continent, which covered the world; as one, who was fast going like the bright orb of day to a glorious setting; as one, who had raised our flag, when on the line along the lakes, it was trailing in the dust, and flung it gallantly to the breeze; who had stood forth in the last war, as the greatest commander of the age, and much more of such military fiction. He then dropped back on a regular lawyer position, that Mr. Branch's speech had been of the most abusive kind, and that if a stranger had stepped in, he would have supposed Gen. Scott, a most consummate villain. He however would follow no such example. He would give Gen. Pierce his dues. Sympathies, he thinks, now aroused he proceeds, and let us see how he carried out his magnanimous purpose. He was not surprised that Mr. Branch occupied so much of his speech with Gen. Scott, it was a great compliment, but it might have been expected from the littleness of Gen. Pierce.

After a futile attempt to prove Gen. Pierce more liable to abolition influence than Gen. Scott, he proceeded to discuss Gen. Pierce's character for bravery. He said, he believed him to be brave man, he believed he had acted as the noble son of a revolutionary sire, but he couldn't let the compliment remain in its integrity, he must add in a kind of sarcastic way, it was no more than every American citizen did. He next adverted to the batch of measures of the famous "extra session" and although we knew Mr. Moore to be an old-fashioned Adamsite, we did not expect to hear a defence of all those odious measures. We could hardly believe our ears, when we heard him announce, that he would stand forth, under similar circumstances the advocate for their passage again. Mr. Moore next spoke of the various slanders, started about Gen. Scott, mentioned several, (all of which were started by Whigs) and then attempted to insinuate the sentiment that he was persecuted. After this he came at the whole democratic party—men & principles—and picked at every inconsistency he supposed to have happened since the time of Jefferson. His comment on our platform, that it was made out of the odd ends, well describes his speech. After tea, the Court House was lighted up for a continuance of the discussion, Mr. Moore spoke for an hour and a half, and in his enthusiasm, seemed to have forgotten entirely the avowed made in his opening remarks, that he should be very lenient towards "our folks," or rather, he did not forget it but intended all the while, to "damn with faint praise" as he knew that it was impossible to do otherwise. And when he remarked that the Democratic party in Convention did not have enough public virtue to sacrifice petty differences for the elevation of one of their great men, we could but think how illy it came from one, who was calling on the southern wing of his party to sacrifice their patriotic devotion to their institutions to

freesoil availability. The devil, they say, sometimes quotes scripture.

Mr. Branch fully met and refuted Mr. Moore's speech to the entire satisfaction of his audience. We took no notes of the evening discussion.

## Vote of North Carolina.

We present below a Tabular Statement of the vote of North Carolina, for Reid and Manly in 1850—also, the vote for Reid and Kerr in 1852. The vote, in 1850 and 1852, is official, and may therefore be relied upon as correct. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Madison with Buncombe and Yancey, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, and Yadin with Surry; and as the votes of these Counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1850.		1852.
	Reid. Manly.	Reid. Kerr.	
Alexander	213 270	230 361	
Anson	502 1043	513 1083	
Ashe	687 604	916 551	
Burke	311 1341	489 1216	
Buncombe	649 1035	684 940	
Bladen	561 311	631 358	
Bertie	431 526	420 527	
Beaufort	537 814	554 817	
Brunswick	260 396	271 343	
Cabarrus	412 693	411 714	
Craven	541 609	698 597	
Cumberland	1310 602	1388 783	
Chowan	223 281	228 249	
Columbus	454 165	413 198	
Camden	85 497	122 488	
Carteret	331 415	392 411	
Cherokee	330 713	551 540	
Caswell	1144 263	1013 270	
Chatham	896 1149	980 995	
Caldwell	147 640	193 600	
Currituck	457 185	603 178	
Cleveland	820 297	870 305	
Davidson	699 1159	746 951	
Davie	313 577	315 490	
Duplin	1035 226	1072 190	
Edgecombe	1481 88	1425 104	
Franklin	694 311	721 341	
Granville	974 984	1063 1005	
Guilford	526 1772	480 1521	
Greene	342 317	361 347	
Gates	367 337	406 363	
Haywood	399 598	551 368	
Halifax	536 485	511 551	
Hertford	171 270	246 360	
Hyde	816 422	468 363	
Henderson	272 694	349 762	
Iredell	279 1010	303 1065	
Jones	182 221	240 214	
Johnston	849 693	883 733	
Lenoir	477 255	459 267	
Lincoln	1992 690	1934 680	
Madison		168 278	
Martin	595 313	676 260	
Moore	589 671	616 615	
Montgomery	171 631	209 706	
Macon	390 481	432 451	
Mecklenburg	1152 670	1121 721	
Nash	909 80	1030 84	
New Hanover	1187 278	1312 350	
Northampton	524 489	536 504	
Onslow	715 186	696 167	
Orange	1865 1634	1796 1628	
Pasquotank	217 390	247 453	
Perquimans	291 347	312 347	
Pitt	583 591	649 636	
Person	577 329	550 341	
Robeson	626 562	760 693	
Rockingham	1107 337	1072 356	
Rowan	649 890	712 776	
Rutherford	937 500	506 1106	
Raeborough	351 1324	489 1279	
Richmond	141 980	194 624	
Sampson	853 507	905 509	
Surry	1352 1017	1376 1206	
Stokes	1452 1069	1481 1132	
Stanly	66 824	80 896	
Tyrrell	131 353	114 282	
Wake	1459 979	1561 1102	
Warren	688 183	697 162	
Washington	291 189	297 247	
Wayne	1091 221	1196 283	
Wilkes	314 1873	393 1345	
Yancey	632 456	694 333	
Total	44,845 42,071	48,484 42,993	
	42,071	42,993	
	2,774	5,491	

The anti-free-suffrage voters of Edgecombe will take notice of the following. It is an extract from the Mountain Banner, a Western paper:

And we would here take occasion to warn Eastern men against their opposition to that measure. There is now a large and respectable portion of the Western people opposed to a Convention; but if Free Suffrage is killed by Eastern men—men who oppose it on principle—the West will rally as one man for a Convention. If Eastern men desire to prevent a Convention, let them pass the Free Suffrage bill. This, we honestly believe, will satisfy the great mass of the people, both East and West, and silence the Convention cry.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### FOR THE SOUTHERNER.

## Democratic Meeting in Pitt

At a meeting of the Democrats of Pitt, held in Greenville on the 8th inst., Col. Matthew L. Carr was called to the Chair, and John Randolph and R. W. Rives appointed Secretaries. After some discussion it was resolved to form a Pierce and King Club for the County; whereupon the following officers were elected:

## President—Willie Brown.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Moore, John Randolph, Matthew L. Carr, Rippon J. Ward, Cornelius Patrick, David Lawrence.

Secretaries—Charles J. O'Hagan and Joseph J. Dancy.

Executive Committee—Joseph J. Dancy, Charles J. O'Hagan, Blount Pierce, Wm. Gallagher, Wm. K. Delany.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Pitt and the adjoining Counties be held in Greenville on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th inst., and that the distinguished speakers of the party throughout the State be invited to attend.

Whereupon Col. John I. Foreman was appointed Marshal, and the officers of the Pierce and King Club a committee of arrangements.

The following committees were appointed for the different districts throughout the County:

Greenville District—Joseph J. Dancy, John Bishop, Glasgow Cherry, Bryant Hardy Lewis Smith, James Allen, James Nelson, W. K. Delany, P. T. Baker.

Griffin's—Lemuel Cherry, Allen Kettrell, Levi Pairson, Stanley Kettrell.

Cross Roads—Gideon Ward, Benjamin May, Wm. Moore, Joseph J. Moore, Matthew L. Carr.

Anderson's—M. L. Carr, John Randolph, L. P. Beardsley, S. Tyson, J. Jomer, J. L. Ballard, John Baker, G. James.

Andrew's—Jesse Stancill, Cason James, D. O. Spain, R. Whitehurst, Carroll Staton.

Stancill's—Wm. Brown, Henry Stancill, W. J. Stancill, R. W. Rives.

Parker's—J. Thigpen, Rippon Ward, A. House, P. Rives, David Flemming, Wedigan Moore.

Falkland—Spencer S. Harriss, R. S. Gray, B. F. Wooten, G. W. Wooten, Washington Tice.

Haddock's—M. Brooks, C. P. Kinsaul, W. H. Smith, B. Cox.

Shilo—J. Brooks, Jno. Gardner, Wm. James, Henry Nelson.

Back's—John A. Smith, Cullen Smith, Dennis C. Smith, Churchill M. C. C.

Tyff's—John M. Smith, William Bayd, Bryant Smith, Willie Moore, S. J. Spain.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were returned to the officers.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Standard, Republican and Southerner.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned to meet again at the Court House, on Saturday the 18th, at 12 o'clock.

MATTHEW L. CARR, Chm'n.

R. W. RIVES, } Secretaries.  
JOHN RANDOLPH, }

## FOREIGN.

### ARRIVAL OF

## The Steamer Niagara.

Latest from Europe.

The Niagara has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

A small business had been doing in Cotton, but prices continued firm. Breadstuffs dull and declining.

The harvest is progressing most satisfactorily throughout the kingdom.

The excitement growing out of the threatened Fishery difficulty has entirely subsided, and the matter was regarded as amicably and finally disposed of.

## MARKETS.

### TARBORO' MARKET, Sept. 18.

Tar river is again too low even for flat boat navigation. Trade in produce continues very limited, with but little variation in prices.

Turpentine—Virgin dip, \$2 20; Old dip, \$2 15 to \$2 20.

Scraps 40 cts. per 100 lbs.

Tar, \$1 per barrel.

Corn, \$2 25 to \$2 50 per bbl.

Bacon, 11 to 12 1/2 cts.

Lard, 11 to 12 1/2 cts.

Fish—Mulletts, \$5 50; Whole Her. rings, \$6; Drums, \$5 50; Mackerel, half bbls. \$4 25.

Cotton, 8 1/2 cts.

Washington Market, Sept. 14.

N. Stores—All kinds have been on the advance for the last three weeks. We quote at extreme rates old dip Turpentine at \$2 75, Scraps \$1 40, Tar \$1 65, Rosin \$1, Spirits Turpentine 40 cts.

Grain—Corn if sound finds ready sale at 52 and 53 c. measure for up river. Hyde county would not command over 50 to 51 c. for shipment.

Oats sell readily at 25 c. per bushel.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. JAMES L. COTTEN will preach at the New Church on Town Creek, on the 3rd Sunday inst.

### POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of castor oil, calomel, &c. are not

aware, that while they appear to be patient, they are actually laying the foundation for a series of diseases, such as loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found advertisement of HOBENSACK'S Medicine, which we ask the attention of all disinterested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints, disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only medicine, HOBENSACK'S Liver Pills.

"Do not deceive," but as the HOBENSACK'S Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, made of the Justice of the Peace in the southern part of the county, to advertise same. MANY VOTERS.

## Free Suffrage.

THE QUESTION of amending the Constitution of the State, so as to extend the Suffrage, it is believed, has undergone little discussion in the south-western part of Edgecombe; as the Senatorial returns called on shortly, to express themselves on the subject, it is deemed proper to state that the people are therefore, requested to meet at WILSON, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at ARMSTRONG'S, (Upper Town meeting house,) on Friday, the 25th inst., and at GAY'S, (in District No. 17, on Saturday, the 2nd of Oct. next, where a discussion of the subject of

## "Free Suffrage"

Is invited, for and against. That every "ple" may be informed of it, requests the made of the Justices of the Peace in the southern part of the county, to advertise same. MANY VOTERS.

Sept. 14th, 1852.

## Kinsaul & Selby

### GENERAL RECEIVING

### And Forwarding Agents,

### GREENVILLE, N. C.

HAVING purchased the thoroughly paired Ware House, formerly occupied by Messrs. Moye & Jordan, respectively at their services as General Agents, and a share of patronage. Their Ware House is situated on the River and at the head of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road. Any business entrusted to their care, will receive prompt attention. September 6, 1852.

## NOTICE.

OUR SCHOOL will be opened again the 1st Monday—4th day—of October. T. R. & M. L. OWEN.

Sept. 17, 1852.

## Teacher Wanted

THE Subscriber is desirous of engaging Teacher to take charge of

## A Private School

### IN EDGECOMBE COUNTY.